

New York Tribune.

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The Hussey Case Is Another Argument for the Mitchel Police Bills.

If any new evidence was needed of the value to the public of the Mayor's police bills it was furnished yesterday in the reversal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the conviction for conspiracy of ex-inspector James E. Hussey. The Appellate Court reversed the jury's verdict on technical grounds and ordered the prisoner discharged. But for the fact that he has been indicted on other charges and will be tried on them he would be in a position to secure reinstatement at once and to collect back salary for the time which he spent in prison.

Hussey has been restored to the status of a free and innocent person so far as the charge on which he was tried is concerned. It is conceivable that he may escape conviction on the other charges pending against him, or, if found guilty by a jury, that the higher courts may again exonerate him on technicalities. Then his return to the police force would be practically assured, in spite of the fact that his unfitness to serve as an officer of the law had been demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of the community. He was demoted from inspector to captain before he was tried, and only the foolish guarantees of permanency thrown around the service of policemen deterred the department at that time from dismissing him outright.

It is an outrage that policemen should be so hedged about with protection that they may continue to draw pay and exercise power if legally unentangled, however evident may be their unsuitability and demoralizing influence. The Mitchel bills, giving the head of the force the right of dismissal for delinquencies which cannot be reached in the courts, are a praiseworthy effort to standardize the force and to introduce some element of moral accountability into it. They are being opposed at Albany by apologists for the old go-as-far-as-you-like scheme of personal irresponsibility within the department. The captains and the inspectors are to be allowed to combine to nullify the policy of a commissioner and to keep from his knowledge the evil connections of grafters inside the force with exploiters of vice and crime outside it. The police force within it of the invisible government of an invisible "System."

The Legislature seems to care more about preserving the harmful privileges of policemen than about freeing the force from corruption by weeding out the corruptionists. The people of this city want an honest police administration based on up-to-date methods of organization. They will not stand much longer for the scandalous privileges by virtue of which a Hussey or a Becker can come out of jail and demand back pay and a new lease of salary and authority as a "protector" of the public.

For a State Labor Exchange.

Governor Glynn's proposal to create a state employment bureau in the Department of Labor certainly ought to meet with little opposition. It is a legitimate phase of the work of this department. Especially at this time, when the problem of unemployment is so acute, it should make appeal to the humanitarianism and sense of justice of the community.

Other states and some municipalities have tried the scheme of conducting a free labor exchange and have had marked success. It is of benefit to employers as well as to those seeking to sell their labor. The Governor's proposed legislation seems to be worked out carefully to avoid unnecessary expense and the filling of the bureau with political jobholders. For the sake of the thousands of men earnestly seeking work and of the state, which has a duty to help them, the plan should be put into operation as speedily as possible.

The Proposed Concert of American Powers.

Our contemporary "The Times" makes an exceedingly lame effort to discredit the proposal of joint American action in Mexico. Its argument seems to us to show unfamiliarity with the true relations existing between this country and the great nations of South America.

The reasons given against action are twofold. One is that the "interest of Brazil and Chili in Mexico is not ours." Their territory is not contiguous nor are their financial and commercial relations comparable in extent with ours. The second reason is that diplomatic dangers would arise which would "inevitably lead to a disturbance of our present friendly relations with them."

Such logic shows an unimaginative conception of international relations. The concert of powers in Europe acts quite aside from any question of actual contiguity or money interest, the large aim in view being to maintain peace and stable conditions. Similarly here in the Americas the United States is keenly concerned by reason of the Monroe Doctrine in the peace and integrity of every nation of the Western World, whether it be Mexico, at our gates, or Peru, far beyond them. The great conception behind that doctrine cannot be measured in miles or dollars.

And the time is now at hand when responsibility for the doctrine must be shared with every other great and stable American power. The "friendly relations" which "The Times" pictures as existing with the established nations of South America are a beautiful myth. A feeling of irritation, of actual hostility, toward this country exists in Argentina, Brazil and Chili, largely because of the perpetuation of our old attitude of superiority. We still view them, in our application of the Monroe Doctrine, as wards, immature and unable to stand alone. This must be ended, and ended by the creation of just such a concert of Western powers as The Tribune has advocated for Mexico. Far from stirring up unfriendliness, such a move, we can

ceive, would do more to end the present distrust than any other which could be followed.

Of course, a step of this nature requires large ability and tact and experience to make success possible. Where these qualities are to be found in the Wilson administration, as at present organized, it is, indeed, difficult to point out. But that such an evolution in American relations must before long result seems to us the necessary logic of events.

The Gentle Art of Bouncing.

There is an old and trite axiom of the Tenderloin to the effect that "many a fight begins in Jack's, but none ever ends there." The reason has been simple. When a band of freshmen began to lose their tempers and show a desire to break things in this resort, there was no hesitation or debate. Automatically a wedge of husky waiters transferred the riot into the street. And the all-nighters within went on peacefully ordering and opening as before.

One such momentary disturbance, with a difference, is now under investigation by the police. It is alleged that a real fight occurred in Jack's and that freshmen were not only ejected but seriously damaged. Is it too much to hope that the charges will be disproved? Surely 'twould be a pity if the calm forcefulness of these waiters should wane or be turned into a vulgar interest in hooks and jabs. And we do not like to think, on the other hand, that freshmen are deteriorating so that they are no longer able to withstand the shock of sudden contact with a pavement.

Cannot some of our ancient ideals be spared?

Universal Transfers for Brooklyn.

The Public Service Commission's order for a universal transfer system for Brooklyn gives that borough a chance to laugh at Manhattan. The borough across the river has been fighting for such a system almost as long as this one has been without it and been paying two or three fares on zig-zag journeys around the town.

There is some possibility of the transit company's fighting the order in the courts. It would be well advised not to do so. The difference in cost between its proposed system of transfers and the one ordered by the commission would not be worth the loss of public good will which would follow winning such a fight, if the experience of the Manhattan surface lines is any criterion.

The Return of the Missionaries.

New York welcomed home yesterday the circumnavigators who have been demonstrating baseball in all the benighted corners of the world. It may be that part of the exceptional interest in the homecoming was due to the existing nervous tension in the baseball world. Never before had so many magnates gathered, contracts and certified checks in hand, to greet a company of the four and five figure "peons" of our national pastime.

The McGraw-Comiskey pilgrims returned to find baseball "loosened up" considerably since their departure from San Francisco. An unsigned player of national reputation is something worth running after these days. Yet Federal League and Organized Baseball rivalries apart, the reception given to the globe trotters was a natural tribute to the missionary work they have done in Japan, in Australia and even in Great Britain for the sport which lies nearest the hearts of the American people.

This missionary effort will have results. The outdoor sport fever is seizing the whole Continent of Europe. French, German and Austrian newspapers are full of sporting news and the Continental public is being rapidly educated up to the point at which baseball will soon meet its strongest cravings. Our eye fell upon this statement the other day:

The result announced, the spectators invaded the field and surrounded the umpire, Mr. Meyer, of Paris, whom they insulted and tried to strike. The energetic efforts of several players were required to prevent violence. Mr. Meyer with difficulty regained the dressing room.

Was that a reminiscence of last season on an American baseball field? Not at all; it was an account in the Paris "Figaro" of a football contest in Bordeaux, France. If Europeans are getting Americanized enough to "mob the umpire," baseball ought soon to be able to establish itself as the sport of sports for them.

The St. Paul Charges and Railroad Rates.

It is to be hoped that the charge of irregularities in bookkeeping made by Commissioner Harlan against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and its subsidiary, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad, is not the forerunner of another damaging railroad scandal. Mr. Harlan does not charge manipulation for the profit of insiders. He only suggests that there has been a "window dressing" for the purpose of facilitating the sale of Puget Sound securities. That is bad enough, but in itself ought not to put the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul into a class of offenders like the St. Louis & San Francisco and the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

It will be most unfortunate if the St. Paul incident is utilized by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a further excuse for denying the Eastern railroads the increase in freight rates to which equity entitles them. They should not be made to suffer for the derelictions of a Western system. Trade is backward, enterprise is halting and the unemployed are increasing in numbers largely because the basic industry of transportation is being threatened with starvation by the government. The Interstate Commerce Commission can deal with special cases of bad railroad management as they arise, but it cannot thereby absolve itself from the paramount obligation of restoring railroading as a whole to a self-sustaining basis. Give the railroads a square deal and the effect will be felt at once in a quickening of business and a diminution of non-employment.

Germany's Supposed Reaction.

The fluttering in the German dovecotes over the Conservative victory at Magdeburg seems to be altogether disproportionate to the significance of the incident. There are those who wildly proclaim it epochal, marking the turning of the Social Democratic tide in Germany, which will henceforth ebb as surely and as greatly as it has hitherto flowed. Jerichow Burg has always been an uncertain constituency, sometimes Conservative, sometimes Liberal, sometimes Radical; and in 1912 Social Democrats by a majority of seven votes in 20,519, by virtue of Radical aid. Now it becomes Conservative again by virtue of a shifting of Liberal votes.

It is really difficult to see in that indication of the "national reaction against socialism" which is being so vociferously acclaimed. Rather in such exaggeration of its significance does there appear to be an eager Conservative grasping at straws in a desperate effort to stem the still rising tide of German democracy.

The Conning Tower

HOW TO BE A TOWER-TOPPER, NOT AS SONG BY MR. KOPFER.

MUSIC BY SULLIVAN. WORDS BY BAB. If you're anxious for to shine in the Tower-topping line, an accomplishment that's rare, Let your patience be unending, keep a sending, sending, sending, as if stamps were free as air. Now and then you will be printed, but as we have often hinted, many times into the zinc you'll drop; But after weary waiting, if your zeal is unabating, you may some day reach the Top.

Then every one will say, When your stuff appears that day, "Now if F. P. A. gives him the Top, which he certainly does not give me, Why, what a very singularly bright contrib this bright contrib must be!"

*Unintentional.

The President is in Philadelphia to-day, having his eyes treated. Tomorrow—who shall say?—he may recognize Huerta.

There are ever so many citizens who should consult oculists, too. At present they can't see Woodrow with a Lick Observatory.

From the Past, Present, Future, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Editor of "The Masses."

F. P. A.: Thank you for including my title—"former Editor of The Masses." But why not include my other two titles—"present Editor," and "prospective Editor" of the same?

Yours for free advertising,

MAX EASTMAN.

Sir: Don't you know that Max Eastman is pronounced Maschesha, and that under the conditions your little wheeze falls flat?

SYMPATHIZER.

Perhaps "The Masses" believes that the Associated Press's story about the rainbow wigs is an attempt to color the news.

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPYS.

March 5—Up by times, and to my office. Read there The Saturday Review, and noted therein how that the editor commendeth to my attention an article by the poet Swinburne, and never before published. A wondrous piece of writing, saith the editor, and so I did read it. It was of Sappho, and the dullest piece of prose of Swinburne's ever I read, which is no faint praise neither. Not even Thomas Hardy in his poetic drama can be so dull as Swinburne in his prose, methought. To Mistress Heloise's that hath been very ill, and I glad of seeing her better than in many weeks. So home, and found Nelly Tyler there for dinner, and B. Pemberton, too, and we made what provender we had for two reach for four, and we had overplenty, too, which shewed to me we do have more than we need, as a rule.

6—All the day at my office, labouring at this and at that. There all the evening too, busied with matters of great import, but not to myself. Heard this day from Mistress Lura Fitch the beautiful school-teacher, how that she is a-wintering in the state of Maine, and I wish I might be with her; that is, I would admire to have thought to do but play all the day. Yet I doubt I should be content with that, happen I had no stint to accomplish. Home, late, and to-bed.

Suggestion to sport cartoonists: Donkey, representing baseball fan. One bale of hay, symbolizing Organized Baseball; another standing for the Federal League. . . . You remember the fable.

AN OUNCE OF INVENTION.

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NRochelle NY

Mar 6-14

FPA TRIBUNE NY

Working on great little idea, not quite perfected burn snow in furnace make heat house save space Monday paper for announcement

ORSON LOWELL

They can't put you in jail for cursing the weather, which, perhaps, may be one reason why there are still a few vacant cells.

In our ignorance of politics and its significations we gauefied to spring. But we are unalterably for the initiative of none and the recall of winter.

SUNBEAM.

[From "Swat-hoe," by Walter Smith Griffith, of Jersey City.]

The perfume of your zephyr breath—
Naught else can check its hold but death—
Enfold me in its charms,
It bids me not fear no alarms.

To trust thy soulful muse.

'Tis sweet to watch the surging right,
The lustrous pearls that, flashing, light
Your ruby lips with heavenly rays
Enchant me with their dazzling blaze—
They light my weary path.

'Tis my fond wish to shield from harm—
I'd rather hold thee in my arms,
And press the crowning crown of brown
Close to my breast than wear a crown,
Or be a merchant prince.

Within your orbs of gladness, dear,
With radiance of sweetest near,
Your presence breathes flowers of spring,
All Nature winks, and, thrilling, sings
The tunes that breathe our love.

To know that thou dost love me,
To hear thee whisper, "I love thee,"
To read within the loving deeps
The trust, the passion, that there sleeps,
Oh, happiest am I.

[ALL OUT.]

"We have plenty of money," says the head of the Chicago Feds. The editorial Weigh, obviously.

Do you know? Tris Speaker is with the Red Sox.

From the London Outlook we learn that "Francis Grierson is now on his way to Chicago and Illinois."

"Large front room," one advertises in the Times, "suitable for 2 or married couple."

Thirty days hath September, April, June, November and the E. W. W. disorderly conductors.

While we are opposed to all manifestations of gambling, we have a notion that the first time a certain one of John E. Madden's horses starts we shall try to get a piece of change down.

For, exceedingly polite, we think it only right to return the compliment. The horse's name? Oh, yes.

CONNING TOWER, Br. gelding, No. 79908, by Yankee out of OKHau.

F. P. A.

THE TREATY BREAKERS.



O'Gorman and Underwood, to Columbia—What's honor got to do with it?

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

A TRIAL OF THE CHURCHES

So a Critic Regards the I. W. W. Invasion.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: A "Go to Church" Sunday may be an effective way of advertising; no doubt the churches will be filled for one day with well dressed people who have been snugly content spending the Sabbath in their own comfortable homes. But is that the kind of advertisement that will win continued attendance and support?

The New York churches have lost a wonderful opportunity of winning the confidence of millions of people by refusing to shelter the needy. The religious revival so much desired by our spiritual leaders might have been brought about by demonstrating to the world that the churches are willing to save the bodies as well as the souls of men.

In the eyes of many the churches have been tried and found wanting. Some will claim that it was wrong for any body of men to organize and force their way into a spiritual edifice. What a glorious thing it would have been if the churches had been opened freely, so that there would have been no need for an organized attempt to seek refuge.

If suffering men and women cannot go to the churches for comfort, where can they go? "To jail," say the clergy. "Let them die," say the politicians.

MARY SWAIN WAGNER.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 6, 1914.

THE "STAGECOACH" CHURCH

A Reader Considers the I. W. W. Invasion an Excellent Awakening.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The very best thing that could have happened to the Church was the intrusion of that line of scantily clothed, un-groomed, hungry, jobless men into that fashionable Fifth avenue church last Sunday evening, out of the storm and sleet and cold into the midst of that comfortable, self-satisfied, happy congregation. It awakened them with a terrific shock from their long, peaceful slumbers and dreams of even more comfort which awaited them in the next world. It brought them back with a sharp turn, like an alarm clock.

To this world, here and now, with its sorrow and suffering and want, so far removed from them. Many of them will go back to sleep, but some of them will stay awake and become citizens of this world, thinking of this world, helping this world, instead of spending all their spare time trying to save just their own precious souls for future, endless happiness. The world is progressing with automobile speed, while the Church is creeping along at a stagecoach pace, and no wonder there is no community of interest between them, no sympathy and help for each other. The Church needed a jar, a big jar, to show it to itself—others know about it—where it stands and has stood for many years, and that long, sad procession of men forcing itself on their notice and their presence gave it just the jar that was needed, no matter what any of us think about the motives or the acts of the men.

MIRIAM STRONG.
New York, March 4, 1914.

THE INFLUENCE OF DU BARRY ET AL

What Connection Has It with the Direct Vote of Women To-day?

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: That up-to-the-minute publication called "Life" published a venerable, moth-eaten, chaste, irrelevant and immaterial statement the other day with the obvious intention of discrediting woman's suffrage.

It appears that Mr. Bird, of Massachusetts, made the perfectly true assertion that "Wherever women have had direct political power conditions have improved," or words to that effect.

This calm, unexaggerated statement impelled a paragraph in "Life" to exhort the shades of Mmes. de Maintenon, Pompadour and Du Barry to come forth and refute and confuse Mr. Bird.

Any anti-suffragist who tries to prove a connection between the "indirect influence" of the miscreants of dead and

JOINT ACTION WITH BRITAIN

Such Intervention Is Declared To Be the Only Logical Course.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: That "dreadful drifting" in place of "watchful waiting" has now become our real attitude toward Mexican affairs would seem to be a conviction daily gaining ground.

If intervention be finally forced upon us the query at once arises as to whether we shall undertake this repellent task alone or with foreign assistance.

Clearly public opinion can alone competently decide this momentous question, but if the latter alternative is to be resorted to it would seem that Great Britain, in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres, would be, if willing to act, our only efficient and logical ally, especially since the Benton tragedy.

In 1823 the United States alone, with its thousands of miles of undefended sea coast, not to speak of the similar condition then prevailing throughout the whole seaboard of North and South America, was in no position to throw down the gauntlet to a practically united reactionary Continental Europe, at that time contemplating the restoration of Spanish absolutism in Mexico and Central and South America.

Off the prospective backing of the British fleet, which had just then emerged victorious from the Napoleonic wars, and the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine from being, on our part, an act of the rankest hubbub.

Great Britain is to-day, as she was in 1823, only second to ourselves as the greatest power in North America, not to speak of her possessions in Central and South America and the Caribbean Sea. Her material interests in Mexico, as well as the duty of protection now owed by her to the lives of her own subjects in that unhappy country, are for all practical purposes of intervention equal to our own. Neither Great Britain nor the United States covets Mexican territory.

With this statement brought home to the Mexican people, as was accomplished in the case of Cuba by the Teller resolution at the time of our late war with Spain, it might well be that a large and important contingent in Mexico itself would welcome such joint intervention, bringing, as it would, order and peace to their distracted country.

Back of the suggestion of joint intervention with the Argentine, Brazil and Chile, there would seem to be nothing but a rather vague North American sentiment which is hardly likely to find any substantial response from those distant and comparatively uninterested countries. None of them has either sufficient material interests, nor citizens in sufficient number in Mexico to make intervention a popular movement among either their responsible sovereigns or their people at large.

Great Britain, on the other hand, need for some sort of intervention was suddenly become a powerful sentiment among both rulers and people, none the less acute because admirably restrained.

In view of the constantly increasing delicacy of our relations with all the world powers, both East and West, shortsightedness and folly of a little Senatorial clique in Washington, backed by an equally pernicious one in the House of Representatives, in opposing the repeal of the coastwise exemption clause of the Panama Canal tolls are become more and more painfully apparent.

SAMUEL L. PARRISH.
No. 25 Broad street, New York, March 3, 1914.

Vacating the Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The William S. Benton incident will doubtless result in a concert of foreign powers eventually that will suppress the unspeakable conditions in Mexico. In the event of such a concert the United States will be compelled to "keep hands off." The foreign powers thus engaged will justly demand exemplary monetary indemnity from Mexico. The sooner they act the better for civilization—since the United States has virtually vacated the Monroe Doctrine.

ALBERT SAMUEL VOGAN.
New York, March 4, 1914.

Candidate Wilson on Canal Tolls.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As you make the positive statement to-day that President Wilson "as candidate for President" praised the canal tolls discrimination, it might be just as well to give chapter and verse as to just when and where he did this, the question of these tolls not having been an issue of the campaign at all. E. J. SHRIVER.
New York, March 6, 1914.

[At a farmers' picnic at Washington Grove, N. J., on August 15, 1912, Mr. Wilson spoke with approval of the "free tolls for Americans ships" provided for in the canal bill then nearing final passage in Congress. The full text can be found in the newspaper reports printed the day following.—Ed.]